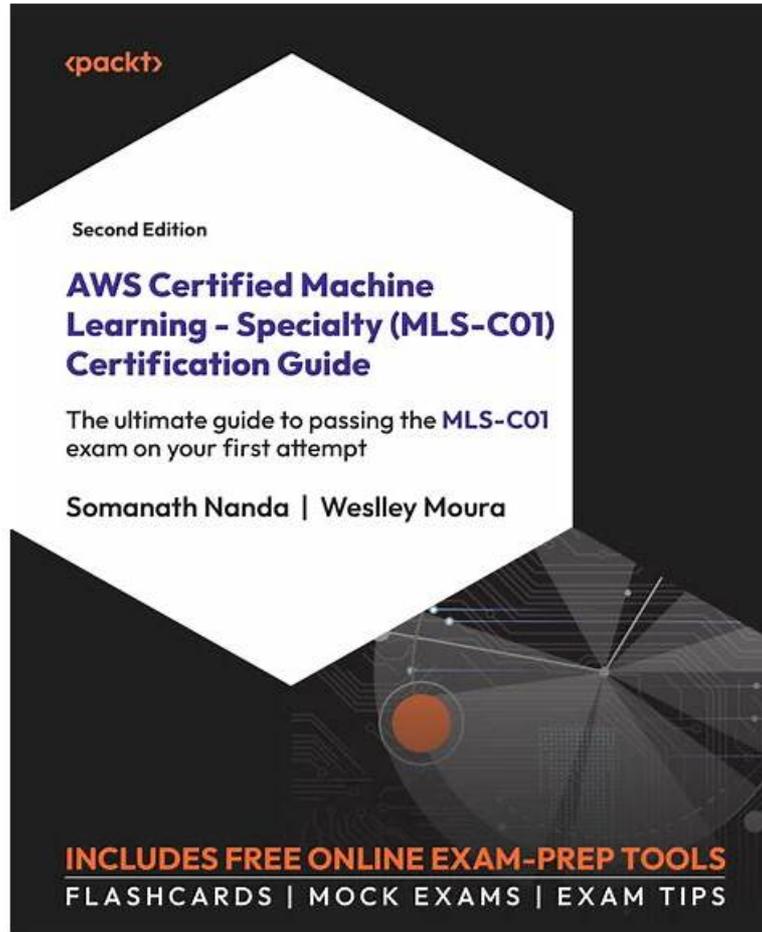


AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 공부자료, AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 높은 통과율 시험대비자료



그리고 DumpTOP AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=10VHgbT-KmiRC_POgBhia7XGV9exZiQ-N

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이 자격증을 취득하기 위해서는 AWS 플랫폼과 머신 러닝 서비스에 대한 견고한 이해와 Python, R 또는 Java와 같은 프로그래밍 언어의 작동 지식이 필요합니다. 또한, Amazon SageMaker, Amazon Comprehend, Amazon Rekognition 및 Amazon Polly와 같은 AWS 서비스를 사용하여 머신 러닝 모델을 설계, 훈련 및 배포한 경험이 있어야 합니다.

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>> AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty공부자료 <<

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AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 시험대비 덤프 최신문제**

취직을 원하시나요? 승진을 원하시나요? 연봉인상을 원하시나요? 무엇을 원하시든 국제적으로 인정받은 IT인증 자격증을 취득하는 것이 길입니다. Amazon인증 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 시험은 널리 인정받는 인기 자격증의 시험과목입니다. Amazon인증 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 소원이 이루어집니다. DumpTOP의 Amazon인증 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 덤프는 시험패스율이 높아 Amazon인증 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 시험준비에 딱 좋은 공부자료입니다. DumpTOP에서 덤프를 마련하여 자격증취득에 도전하여 인생을 바꿔보세요.

최신 AWS Certified Machine Learning AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 무료 샘플문제 (Q255-Q260):

질문 # 255

A Machine Learning Specialist was given a dataset consisting of unlabeled data. The Specialist must create a model that can help the team classify the data into different buckets. What model should be used to complete this work?

- A. K-means clustering
- B. BlazingText
- C. XGBoost
- D. Random Cut Forest (RCF)

정답: A

질문 # 256

A Machine Learning Specialist is working with a large cybersecurity company that manages security events in real time for companies around the world. The cybersecurity company wants to design a solution that will allow it to use machine learning to score malicious events as anomalies on the data as it is being ingested. The company also wants to be able to save the results in its data lake for later processing and analysis.

What is the MOST efficient way to accomplish these tasks?

- A. Ingest the data using Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, and use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Random Cut Forest (RCF) for anomaly detection. Then use Kinesis Data Firehose to stream the results to Amazon S3.
- B. Ingest the data and store it in Amazon S3. Have an AWS Glue job that is triggered on demand transform the new data. Then use the built-in Random Cut Forest (RCF) model within Amazon SageMaker to detect anomalies in the data.
- C. Ingest the data and store it in Amazon S3. Use AWS Batch along with the AWS Deep Learning AMIs to train a k-means model using TensorFlow on the data in Amazon S3.
- D. Ingest the data into Apache Spark Streaming using Amazon EMR, and use Spark MLlib with k-means to perform anomaly detection. Then store the results in an Apache Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) using Amazon EMR with a replication factor of three as the data lake.

정답: A

설명:

<https://aws.amazon.com/tw/blogs/machine-learning/use-the-built-in-amazon-sagemaker-random-cut-forest-algorithm-for-anomaly-detection/>

질문 # 257

A data scientist is building a forecasting model for a retail company by using the most recent 5 years of sales records that are stored in a data warehouse. The dataset contains sales records for each of the company's stores across five commercial regions. The data scientist creates a working dataset with StoreID, Region, Date, and Sales Amount as columns. The data scientist wants to analyze yearly average sales for each region. The scientist also wants to compare how each region performed compared to average sales across all commercial regions.

Which visualization will help the data scientist better understand the data trend?

- A. Create an aggregated dataset by using the Pandas GroupBy function to get average sales for each year for each region. Create a bar plot of average sales for each region. Add an extra bar in each facet to represent average sales.
- B. Create an aggregated dataset by using the Pandas GroupBy function to get average sales for each year for each store. Create a bar plot, faceted by year, of average sales for each store. Add an extra bar in each facet to represent average sales.
- C. Create an aggregated dataset by using the Pandas GroupBy function to get average sales for each year for each region. Create a bar plot, faceted by year, of average sales for each region. Add a horizontal line in each facet to represent average

sales.

- D. Create an aggregated dataset by using the Pandas GroupBy function to get average sales for each year for each store. Create a bar plot, colored by region and faceted by year, of average sales for each store. Add a horizontal line in each facet to represent average sales.

정답: C

설명:

The best visualization for this task is to create a bar plot, faceted by year, of average sales for each region and add a horizontal line in each facet to represent average sales. This way, the data scientist can easily compare the yearly average sales for each region with the overall average sales and see the trends over time. The bar plot also allows the data scientist to see the relative performance of each region within each year and across years. The other options are less effective because they either do not show the yearly trends, do not show the overall average sales, or do not group the data by region.

[pandas.DataFrame.groupby - pandas 2.1.4 documentation](#)

[pandas.DataFrame.plot.bar - pandas 2.1.4 documentation](#)

[Matplotlib - Bar Plot - Online Tutorials Library](#)

질문 # 258

A credit card company wants to identify fraudulent transactions in real time. A data scientist builds a machine learning model for this purpose. The transactional data is captured and stored in Amazon S3. The historic data is already labeled with two classes: fraud (positive) and fair transactions (negative). The data scientist removes all the missing data and builds a classifier by using the XGBoost algorithm in Amazon SageMaker.

The model produces the following results:

- * True positive rate (TPR): 0.700
- * False negative rate (FNR): 0.300
- * True negative rate (TNR): 0.977
- * False positive rate (FPR): 0.023
- * Overall accuracy: 0.949

Which solution should the data scientist use to improve the performance of the model?

- A. Apply the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) on the majority class in the training dataset. Retrain the model with the updated training data.
- B. Oversample the majority class.
- C. Apply the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) on the minority class in the training dataset. Retrain the model with the updated training data.
- D. Undersample the minority class.

정답: C

설명:

The solution that the data scientist should use to improve the performance of the model is to apply the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) on the minority class in the training dataset, and retrain the model with the updated training data. This solution can address the problem of class imbalance in the dataset, which can affect the model's ability to learn from the rare but important positive class (fraud).

Class imbalance is a common issue in machine learning, especially for classification tasks. It occurs when one class (usually the positive or target class) is significantly underrepresented in the dataset compared to the other class (usually the negative or non-target class). For example, in the credit card fraud detection problem, the positive class (fraud) is much less frequent than the negative class (fair transactions). This can cause the model to be biased towards the majority class, and fail to capture the characteristics and patterns of the minority class. As a result, the model may have a high overall accuracy, but a low recall or true positive rate for the minority class, which means it misses many fraudulent transactions.

SMOTE is a technique that can help mitigate the class imbalance problem by generating synthetic samples for the minority class. SMOTE works by finding the k-nearest neighbors of each minority class instance, and randomly creating new instances along the line segments connecting them. This way, SMOTE can increase the number and diversity of the minority class instances, without duplicating or losing any information. By applying SMOTE on the minority class in the training dataset, the data scientist can balance the classes and improve the model's performance on the positive class.

The other options are either ineffective or counterproductive. Applying SMOTE on the majority class would not balance the classes, but increase the imbalance and the size of the dataset. Undersampling the minority class would reduce the number of instances available for the model to learn from, and potentially lose some important information. Oversampling the majority class would also increase the imbalance and the size of the dataset, and introduce redundancy and overfitting.

References:

질문 # 259

A company that runs an online library is implementing a chatbot using Amazon Lex to provide book recommendations based on category. This intent is fulfilled by an AWS Lambda function that queries an Amazon DynamoDB table for a list of book titles, given a particular category. For testing, there are only three categories implemented as the custom slot types: "comedy," "adventure," and "documentary." A machine learning (ML) specialist notices that sometimes the request cannot be fulfilled because Amazon Lex cannot understand the category spoken by users with utterances such as "funny," "fun," and "humor." The ML specialist needs to fix the problem without changing the Lambda code or data in DynamoDB.

How should the ML specialist fix the problem?

- A. Add the unrecognized words as synonyms in the custom slot type.
- B. Add the unrecognized words in the enumeration values list as new values in the slot type.
- C. Create a new custom slot type, add the unrecognized words to this slot type as enumeration values, and use this slot type for the slot.
- **D. Use the AMAZON.SearchQuery built-in slot types for custom searches in the database.**

정답: D

질문 # 260

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